

Attachment A
Guidance and Information
Generated in Denver

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDANCE TO KEEP IN MIND

May 14, 2002

- **Do not force integration – integrate where it makes sense.**
- **Remove redundancies.**
- **Use short cogent descriptions.**
- **Identify cross-cutting capabilities and dependencies.**
- **Information needs to be logical, concise, and useful for the reader.**
- **Reference appropriate documents where needed.**
- **Provide the “logic” to support conclusions.**
- **Avoid “motherhood” statements.**

BRAINSTORMED LIST OF “HOT BUTTONS” FOR LTS ROADMAP INTRODUCTION

Audience

- Hot buttons/motivators
- What motivates audience to action?

Include the following:

1. DECISION MAKERS

#	Item	Comment
1*	If you don't deal with stewardship, it will cost you more and run schedules out and won't be achievable.	See #10
2*	Tool to help Decision Makers make credible, defensible decisions (overcome legacy of distrust, broken promises, or repeat of past mistakes.	
3*	Help investment strategy.	
4	Commitment to moving ahead with what Roadmap indicates. This is a first step in building and sustaining credibility.	
5*	Reminder of direction that some federal entity will retain stewardship responsibilities (S&T has important part). Remedial action does not end with closure e.g., pump and treat. This applies to influencer also. ECOS. Ref: “Joint strawman proposal to guide ____.” No handoff. Do it right the first time.	Copy to “Influencer”
6	General: Include the logic behind these items.	Delete.
7	Anything that will provide surety that closure decisions can be scheduled and not reopened – stays closed.	
8*	Define S&T that reduces uncertainty of projected closures.	
9	Risk (E&M). Risk management (bounds & shrinkage of risk).	Combine with 8.
10	LTS requirements are established and considered at “remedy selection” – establishes framework.	
11	For influencers: Long term costs be considered in selection.	Move to “Influencers”
12	An effective LTS approach will help avoid necessity of trust fund.	Delete
13	Future liability/legal costs avoidance.	
14	Some consistency on how sites approach LTS is needed.	
15*	LTS Roadmap functions as an integrator (converger, facilitator, enabler) for technologies available to LTS (this is not a non-dispersed effort).	
16	Performance metrics are identified and monitored.	

*Chosen Items from Brainstormed List

2. IMPLEMENTERS

#	Item	Comment
1*	Moved technologies from concept to practice.	
2*	Will provide field deployable technologies that are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operable/reliable/timely/doable • Maintainable • Affordable • “Acceptable” - regulatory 	
3*	Cohesive plan to develop technologies to sustain required capabilities.	
4*	Not a barrier with help “me” do my job better.	
5	Future contract mechanisms could include LTS as element.	
6	Convince not to get in the way of closure pathway indicates.	

*Chosen Items from Brainstormed List

3. INFLUENCERS

#	Item	Comment
1*	Provide information that provides transparency regarding goals, performance metrics, planned activities, etc. with respect to LTS Roadmap.	
2*	R&D targets tie to influencers values. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Better/safer place” • Property values. 	
3*	Long-term surety that LTS performs and is monitored for performance by some responsible steward with resources.	
4*	LTS Roadmap accentuates long-term aspect.	
5*	Ongoing process – there will be failures “Roadmapping incorporates” failure analysis. Anticipating solutions.	Combine with 6.
6*	Influences have opportunity to participate in Roadmap every time – modifications. Iterative process.	Combine with 5.
7*	For influencers: Long-term costs be considered in selection.	From “Decision Makers”
8*	Reminder of direction that some federal entity will retain stewardship responsibilities (S&T has important part). Remedial action does not end with closure e.g., pump and treat. This applies to influencer also. ECOS. Ref: “Joint strawman proposal to guide ____.” No handoff. Do it right the first time.	From “Decision Makers”

*Chosen Items from Brainstormed List

MAJOR THEMES FOR THE INTRODUCTION

The merits of the proposed approach to LTS are:

1. It is rational
2. It brings credibility to the process
3. It is effective

1. It is rational because

- It considers a variety of decision makers and stakeholders.
- It is risk informed. It analyzes the issues in an integrated manner, evaluates the impact of individual pieces on the ultimate risk metrics, and considers uncertainty explicitly. Risk information is an important part of the process, but not the only one.
- It provides consistency on how sites approach LTS

2. It brings credibility to the process because

- It is rational
- It brings transparency to the process
- It makes the decisions defensible
- It sends the message that the Federal Government will retain stewardship and that it is addressing the issues seriously

3. It is effective because

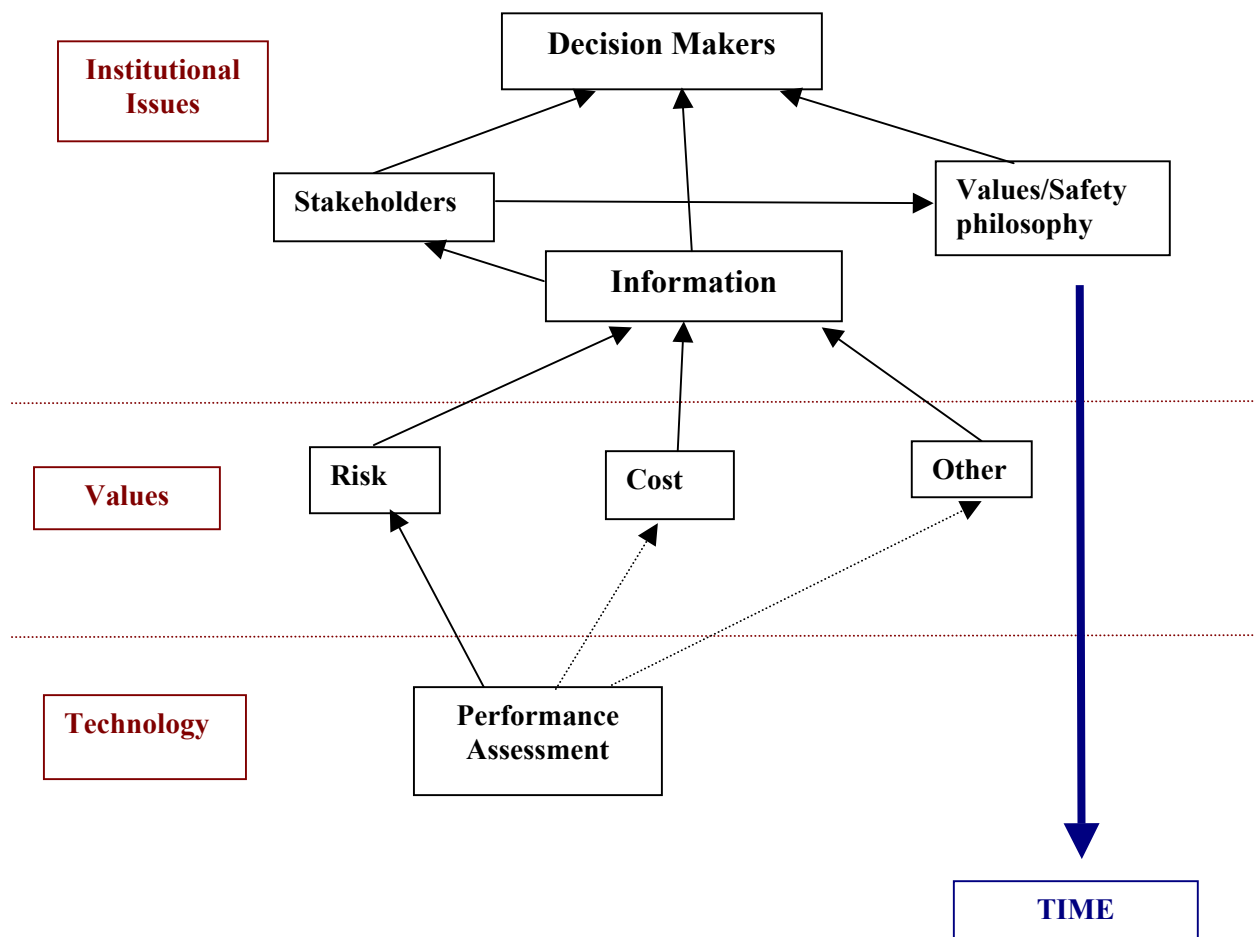
- It is integrated
- It considers all factors that may affect uncertainty/risk
- It can serve as the integrator for technologies applicable to LTS
- It makes all stakeholders aware of the importance of cost
- It addresses the issues in a timely manner

Decision Making

I think that our discussion on how to “prioritize” will be helped by bearing in mind the decision-making process that we are trying to facilitate. It will help us place the work of the four groups in perspective.

The figure on the next page shows the major elements of the decision-making process. An important element is “time.” This process is repeated at various times in the future as information, values, etc. change.

We can follow a “top-down” approach to evaluate the importance of proposed projects. Clearly, the most important one is the top level, “Institutional Issues.” If there are any serious problems at this level, a decision will not be made. One might be tempted to say that issues in the performance assessment (PA) are at a lower level, therefore they are of lower priority. This may not be true because the stakeholders’ views may be shaped by what the PA is telling them.



PROPOSAL FOR A JOINTLY SPONSORED DOE/EPA WORKSHOP TO DISCUSS COMMON
AGENDA ITEMS IN THE AREAS OF VADOSE ZONE RESEARCH AND LONG-TERM
STEWARDSHIP

May 14, 2002

In June of 2001, the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sponsored a policy workshop to discuss high-level considerations of vadose zone research and long-term stewardship (LTS) research. A common agenda among the agencies emphasized the utilization of joint resources to address these problems. It was recommended that a follow on meeting of research managers and individuals responsible for operations of residual contamination sites be held to identify opportunities for leveraging declining resources against research needs across federal agencies. The scope of this proposed workshop would be the development of a coordinated set of science, technology, and development pathways that could satisfy the common needs of the different federal agencies. These pathways will establish direction for implementation of the Vadose Zone Science and Technology (S&T) Roadmap and other related S&T initiatives and strategies. It is now proposed, given the ongoing development of the draft LTS S&T Roadmap (developed with the support of EPA, other federal agencies, and states), that this group look at opportunities for integration between the two roadmaps as a basis for proposals for implementation. It is also recognized that the value of the Vadose Zone and LTS Roadmaps has important linkages and benefits to not only the Superfund remedial activities, but also to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Subtitle C (hazardous waste), Subtitle D (solid waste), and Subtitle I (tanks).

We propose to hold this workshop in Seattle in late July of 2002. The meeting would be cosponsored by EPA and DOE and hosted by Region 10 (the current lead region for the Research and Development (R&D) Portfolio within EPA) and DOE Idaho Operations Office (ID) (the current DOE lead for both the Vadose Zone and LTS Roadmaps). Other involved entities should include EPA appropriate national offices and other EPA regional offices. Other considerations would be to involve the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Department of the Interior (DOI), the Agricultural Research Service, NOAA, and the Department of Defense (DOD), including the United States Army Corp of Engineers. In addition to DOE-ID, DOE's Office of S&T, and the Office of Science would participate.

The purpose of this workshop is to provide a step along the way to identify common research objectives across agencies. Other objectives may include opportunities to facilitate the development of working partnerships with those attending, identify research opportunities, identify approaches linking S&T efforts, and ultimately provide tools for our sites to do their job better.

DOE and EPA, as cosponsors of the meeting, would jointly help develop the objectives, agenda, presentations, and other input as necessary to ensure a successful outcome. It is important that we better recognize each agency's S&T objectives regarding the vadose zone and LTS, and identify opportunities to increase the dialog between our scientists and managers.